

THE LEADING ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

The Globe's Motto: Live News, Latest News, Reliable News—No Fake War News.

RIGHTS AT SEA

McKinley Proclaims the Attitude of the United States

IS AGAINST PRIVATEERING

No Change of Policy Despite the Criticism in Congress

STATUS OF SPANISH VESSELS

REASONABLE TIME GIVEN THOSE NOW IN OR BOUND TO AMERICAN PORTS

Under the Terms of the Proclamation Some of the Prizes Captured by the American Ships May Be Released—Formal Notification to the Powers of the Declaration of War by the House and Senate—Officials of the Navy Department Are Anxious.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices came today to the state department showing that the nations, as a rule, are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle.

In most cases they were in answer to the identical note sent out yesterday by the state department to all United States embassies and legations instructing them to inform the government to which they were accredited that war has existed since April 21. Great Britain always has taken an advanced stand in the principles of neutrality, so that it was with great interest that the news was received here of the terms of the neutrality proclamation issued in London.

On the whole, the officials are disposed to take the view that the strict adherence by Great Britain to these rules will be rather more advantageous to the United States than to Spain, particularly as we now are operating in the neutral zone close to our own base of supplies, and in all probability soon will cut Spain off from the two bases that she now has in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The president issued a proclamation during the day laying down rules as to the seizure of prizes, and the result, it is believed, will be the release of some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize courts to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ship was captured are such as to warrant release. The impression prevails that the Buena Ventura, the first on the list of prizes, will be declared no prize. The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported today, is more complicated, owing to the fact that while otherwise exempt, the ship was reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba, which is contraband.

Prize Rules. It may be said that while the settlement of these questions will be left to the courts, the administration believes the greatest liberality should be shown in the application of the laws where a vessel is not contraband or attempting to run the blockade. That is shown in the liberal terms of the proclamation itself by which the prize courts must be guided.

It is noted also that the administration has not been deterred by any criticism in congress from again formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and to abide by the declaration of Paris of 1856.

So far as it is known all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain. Consul Fay, at Danzig, has reported to the department from Lisbon. Consul Bowen, at Barcelona, from Paris, and Consul Carroll, at Cadiz, and Bartleman, at Malaga, from Gibraltar. The department has assured itself that the others are safe.

Secretary Sherman retired finally today from the position of secretary of state and his successor was certified in

the person of Judge Day. John Bassett Moore undoubtedly will be confirmed tomorrow in the day's place. The latter is expected to return to Washington in about two days' time.

The army reorganization bill became a law today and the war department officials have begun to devise the best means of carrying out the purposes of the act which will result in an increase of the regular army to more than 50,000 men.

In the war department preparations went on with ceaseless energy for the organization of the volunteer army. All the officers were detailed who are to be sent to the various states and territories to muster the guardsmen into the service of the United States.

Army Organization. The plans for the full organization of the army were also perfected. To provide officers for the regular army and volunteers, Secretary Alger ordered the assignment to duty of all the cadets at the West Point military academy who would in the ordinary course of events have graduated in June.

The greatest anxiety was shown at the navy department of news from the blockading squadron. Notwithstanding the frequent reports that came from two unofficial sources of engagements between the fleet and the shore batteries, no word of confirmation came officially.

The three prizes reported today to have been seized by the fleet, were not referred to in the official dispatches, but the press reports of the seizures were received with the greatest satisfaction by the officers of the department, who in some cases did not hesitate to declare their envy of their more fortunate brother officers with the fleet.

In fact, it is becoming very hard for Secretary Day to retain in the service of the department the officers who are absolutely required in view of their earnest desire to go to the front.

A few days ago, for instance, Commander Bryan, of the gunboat, the gunboat, tendered his resignation.

How to Aid the Red Cross.

The women of St. Paul will have an opportunity to aid the Red Cross in the event of bloodshed in the clash of arms between the United States and Spain. Yesterday afternoon The Globe sent the following telegram to Stephen Barton, Central Cuban Relief Committee, New York.

Women of St. Paul are about to arrange a general meeting for relief work. They are desirous of obtaining any Red Cross literature or suggestions valuable for the work. Will you mail promptly to Globe whatever you have of this nature? If you care to wire Globe today any suggestions that will be helpful to Red Cross and St. Paul women, we will take pleasure in publishing same tomorrow.

Mr. Barton's Answer.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

NEW YORK, April 26.—In addition to the distribution of food, medicine and clothing and necessary hospital work now being performed by the Red Cross in relief of the suffering people in Cuba, the organization is making every possible preparation for responding to a call from the medical departments of the army and navy to supplement ambulance and hospital work in case of conflict between the army and navy of the United States and Spain.

No one can foresee possible demands upon the Red Cross in this direction. It is a duty to be prepared with the money in hand to enable it to establish hospitals of immense capacity, to purchase ambulances and field equipments and provide a personnel for the same, to employ surgeons and nurses in great numbers and to meet any possible emergency.

All history has shown since wars began that armies can never make sufficient preparation to meet the demands for hospital services which come suddenly upon them in case of great battles.

In every war since the Red Cross treaty originated in 1864, the organizations have been called upon for work of great magnitude. The Red Cross societies of Germany, France, England, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries raised and used over thirty million dollars during the few months of the Franco-Prussian war. The Russian Red Cross alone raised \$17,000,000 during the two years of the Russo-Turkish war. The American National Red Cross will notify the International Red Cross of Geneva immediately of its willingness to accept financial aid and personal assistance in case of need in the present war.

The army and navy departments and surgeon general of the United States have been notified by Miss Clara Barton that the Red Cross is preparing to respond to their call.

No move will be made beyond the most ample preparation until the call comes. It will depend upon the course and developments of hostilities. One thing should be remembered, namely, the preparation cannot be too great for possible requirements, and it should be ample to meet them. Therefore, anything which the St. Paul women can accomplish in the way of raising funds will be a most commendable work.

—Stephen A. Barton.

of that place and asked to be given a warship. After considering the matter for a day or two, the secretary was obliged to return a negative answer.

Among the orders issued today was one directing Capt. A. P. Mahan, the authority on naval tactics, to report for duty at the navy department. Capt. Mahan is a retired officer and will be assigned to a position on the strategy board. Probably he will replace Admiral Walker, for whom the president and Secretary Long cherish the highest regard on account of his professional ability, and who is to be assigned to duty of the highest importance in the immediate future.

Upon the recommendation of Capt. Lemly, judge advocate general, Secretary Long today directed the release from a Boston naval prison of twenty-eight sailors. The men have been in prison for various infractions of military law and the department believes that conditions warrant their restoration to active service.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

The President Defines Them by Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The president today issued the following proclamation: Whereas, by an act of congress approved April 25, 1888, it is declared that war exists, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, being the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and,

Whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon the basis of the most liberal and just principles, and in conformity with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this government will not be to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim that the neutral flag covers enemies' goods with the exception of contraband of war.

Second—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

Third—Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

Fourth—Spanish merchant vessels in any ports of places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, in which date they shall be permitted to continue their voyage if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term provided.

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TWO CRUISERS ACQUIRED

FUERST BISMARCK AND THE COLUMBIA OBTAINED

Spanish Fleet at Last Accounts Still at the Cape Verde Islands, and the Two Flyers of Schley's Squadron Off the New England Coast—The Paris Safely on the Way West.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Hamburg-American steamship officials today confirmed the report of the purchase by the United States government of their vessels Fuerst Bismarck and Columbia, now in port. Supt. Badenhausen says the vessels will be sent to the Brooklyn navy yard and fitted as auxiliary cruisers.

QUEENSTOWN, April 27.—The steamer Majestic passed the Paris at 4 o'clock Monday morning in lat. 48, long. 23.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 26.—The steamer Mount Desert sighted the cruiser Minneapolis at 3:20 this afternoon off Mount Desert island, steaming to the eastward.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., April 26.—It is rumored here that a Spanish gunboat is patrolling the entrance of the channel, off the Lizard, the lighthouse situated on extreme southwestern coast of England.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 26 (6:44 p. m.).—The Spanish fleet is patrolling the entrance of the channel to put to sea today. Ammunition and projectiles are placed ready for each gun, and on board the warships the men appear to be anxious

this afternoon, but after being informed that she would not be allowed to go out tonight, turned around and went out without coaling.

The transport Panther left this afternoon for Key West with 800 marines. She is convoyed by the Montgomery.

SOMERS HELD.

The Boat Cannot Be Taken From English Waters.

FALMOUTH, England, April 26.—Commander Hazleton, of the United States torpedo boat Somers, was notified last evening, as a result of the neutrality measures adopted by the British government, that he must not leave these waters. Consequently the Somers lowered her pennant at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A British torpedo boat has taken up a position in her vicinity.

No Warship Sighted.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The report circulated early in the day that Capt. Albrecht, of the Red Star line steamer Pennland, which left Philadelphia April 18, had sighted a Spanish warship, appears to have been based on a misunderstanding. Capt. Albrecht says that the Pennland sighted no American or Spanish warships.

Shenandoah Safe.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The American ship Shenandoah, said to have been captured by the Spaniards, was spoken on April 4 southwest of the Azore Islands.

POWDER MILL DISASTER

SEVEN KILLED AND FOUR INJURED BY EXPLOSION

Vague Hints of a Spanish Spy and Treachery, but the Officials of the Company Say the Tragedy Was the Result of Accident—The Government Work Will Not Be Long Delayed.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 26.—Three explosions about 5 o'clock this afternoon at the California powder works caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. The wildest rumors are prevalent regarding the number of killed and injured, the exact number cannot be ascertained before morning. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured as follows:

Killed: Edward Kildner, brick mason; J. Miller, foreman of one of the mills; C. A. Cole, carpenter of the works; E. Jennings, B. Jose, two boys named Marshall, injured: J. Nelson, William Burge, J. Hannah, M. Nansen.

The first heavy shock from the explosion was felt for many miles around and was separately followed by two lighter shocks. The smoke from the works arose in such dense volumes that it was impossible for a time to perceive the extent of the damage that had been caused by the explosion.

It was said that the fire was spread

ing and the main magazine was in imminent danger. The bugle call was accordingly sounded for members of the California naval reserve, who responded promptly, hurrying to the mills and assisting the corps of fire fighters already on the grounds. As nearly as can be learned, the primary cause of the disaster was the explosion of the cotton plant.

No doubt is entertained among the officials of the works that the explosion was due to an accident. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent treachery, and no well informed man entertains the opinion that the accident was the work of a Spanish spy, as was at first suggested. It is not thought the explosion will interfere with the manufacture of smokeless powder for the government.

COMING TO ST. PAUL.

National Convention of the W. C. T. U. to Be Held Here.

CHICAGO, April 26.—An invitation to hold the next national W. C. T. U. convention in St. Paul was accepted today. The dates of the convention are Nov. 11 to 15. Invitations were received from Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Chicago, Lincoln and Omaha, Neb., after it was decided best not to go to Los Angeles this year.

MASSING AT MANILLA.

Rebels About the City and a Massacre Feared.

HONG KONG, April 26.—The steamer Esmeralda, with the United States consul at Manila, O. F. Williams, on board, has arrived here from the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine insurgents are massing around Manila and a massacre of the Spaniards is feared.

ALASKA BILL READY.

Provision for a Boundary Commission Is Included.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Lacey general Alaska bill, which has been pending for

MARTIAL LAW AT MADRID

HINTED AT BY A MEMBER OF THE SAGASTA CABINET

If the Carlists and Republicans Make Trouble the Government Will Take a Decided Stand—Spain's Policy Is to Avoid a Pitched Battle and Prey on the United States Commerce.

MADRID, April 26.—The general tone of the evening papers bears out the opinion that the war will be a long one. As Senator Silvea, leader of the Conservatives, has said, Spain has already lost the material advantages resulting from the possession of Cuba, but will fight to the last on the question of maintaining the flag, preferring to fight America openly rather than America secretly fomenting insurrection.

The result of defeat, as Senator Silvea puts it, will only mean a loss of what has already gone, since Europe would not allow any army of occupation in Spain pending the payment of war indemnity. The Conservative leader says: "It daily becomes clearer that America has blundered into a war that will be disastrously expensive to her, whatever the outcome. The fault lies with the jingo papers in urging American statesmen beyond the bounds of reasonable demands of good government for Cuba. America is justified on that point, but not justified beyond it."

The general opinion among Spaniards is that America has coveted Cuba from the first. A better balanced opinion, held by few, is that she wished to secure a peaceful and prosperous Cuba owing to mutual commercial interests, but that, this obtained, the American government could not withstand the "jingo wave" which has swept the country.

It is argued that the war must be disastrous to the true interests of the United States. Spain intends to prolong it "until European interests are involved and the powers are compelled to intervene in self-defense, or until the expected general conflagration of Europe against Anglo-Saxon dominion is brought about."

Spain is determined to set the world ablaze rather than to withdraw from the conflict dishonored.

Ministers say that if the Republicans and Carlists persist in the attitude shadowed yesterday in the cortes, it will be necessary for the government to suspend the constitutional guarantees. This is generally a preliminary step to decreeing martial law.

The patriotic demonstrations are extending throughout the whole country, and are the smallest villages, and the government has decided to act decisively and energetically against America.

The budget of 1898-99 shows \$85,506,774. The patriotic demonstrations are extending throughout the whole country, and are the smallest villages, and the government has decided to act decisively and energetically against America.

The general public here is in complete ignorance regarding the Spanish war movements. The newspapers make no mention of them, while fully recording the tactics of the United States fleet.

It is generally believed the Spanish, unless compelled to fight, will avoid engagements, and the fastest ships will be employed to destroy the commerce of the United States.

PORTO RICO RIOTING.

Only Quelled by the Presence of Spanish Troops.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, April 26.—The situation in Porto Rico is certainly grave and the threatened scarcity of food in the island and internal disorders resulting therefrom are perhaps the most serious phase. Food prices have about doubled, the merchants are said to have already declared war upon the people by the forcing up of prices and the governmental attempts to regulate these prices have failed.

There has been rioting in interior towns to protest against these measures, rioting that was quelled only with the presence of troops and artillery. The government is sending reinforcements of troops to the interior.

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SURE TO BE SEIZED.

People of Hawaii Take This View of the Future.

HONOLULU, April 19 (via San Francisco, April 26).—The Hawaiian State has this day regarding the raising of a flag. "While the rumored seizure of the islands by the United States as a coaling station, which was referred to in the Star, has not

been the subject of a formal protest, it is believed that the Hawaiian people are determined to resist any attempt to seize the islands.

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